

It's the Refill
that counts!

GLOBUS

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EQUIMINE

DELICIOUS BISCUITS

Greek Gov't Disowns Grivas For Plot Charge

FLN May Consider De Gaulle's Offer

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent PARIS. — FLN leaders assembled in Tunis are reportedly inclined to follow the advice of President Bourguiba and of the U.S. and to accept, conditionally, President de Gaulle's latest Algerian peace proposal. This would be in flat opposition to Abdul Nasser's claim that it is to reject the French offer outright.

The statement followed an interview one morning by General Grivas, claiming that the Government had planned to arrest him on the pretext that he was preparing a military coup in Greece. The Government had laid plans "for my extermination," he said.

The Government replied: "If Grivas is not a liar, he obviously suffers from persecution mania. Mr. Grivas was found plotting and now he tries to project himself as a victim of conspiracy."

"Instead of insulting the Government, Grivas should better deny, if he can, the accusations leveled against him by the Cypriots. These accusations are based on documents which he and his entourage had compiled." (This refers to an alleged plot to assassinate Archbishop Makarios.)

The statement added: "The Greek Government, after having honoured Grivas to an exaggerated degree, is no longer concerned with him, nor is it interested in his political plans."

Invites Makarios

The General earlier received his invitation to Archbishop Makarios to come and meet him in Greece, and said he had information from a foreign source that it was the Greek Government had planned "my extermination."

He said the plan also called for him to be saddled with responsibility for an alleged conspiracy which would be the pretext for his arrest.

Archbishop Makarios, broadcasting over Cyprus radio on Friday night, made a fervent appeal for unity on the island.

He said: "I deeply regret the fact that for some time now the island's peace and Cypriot unity have been threatened by disruptive activities, which may lead to calamity. We must make no mention of General Grivas, but he appealed to former Eokamen: 'Get together and, inspired by the example of dead heroes, guard unity and peace in Cyprus,'

47 feared Dead In Scottish Pit Disaster

GLASGOW (Reuter). — Weeping wives and relatives watched thousands of gallons of water being poured in a blazing mine fire on Saturday before rescue squads attempted to find the bodies of 47 entombed miners.

The worst Scottish mine disaster of the century occurred on Friday morning when 48 miners on their way by bogie to the coal face ran into a wall of lethal carbon monoxide gas and flames. They are believed to have been choked to death by acrid fumes.

Only one man escaped from the "hell pit," 1,000 feet below ground in the Auchengreig Colliery, eight miles from here, and only one body has so far been recovered.

Coal Board officials said yesterday that any hope of saving the men had been practically abandoned.

All but thousands of gallons of water were pumped into to seal off part of the disaster area to prevent the possibility of explosions.

Panchen Lama Said Under House Arrest

NEW DELHI (UPI). — Refugee lamas from Tibet have confirmed that the Panchen Lama has been confined to his palace by the Chinese Communists, according to reports reaching here from the border under arrest.

The reports said Communist troops have thrown a heavy guard around the palace and placed the Panchen's family under arrest.

Fifteen persons, including many women and children, died when the modern building collapsed.

A public prosecutor yesterday questioned witnesses at an enquiry into the collapse of the five-story apartment house, which was built six months ago. A building contractor and an engineer who designed the house are held on warrant of arrest pending the outcome of the investigation.

On the thirtieth day after the passing away
of Sgan-Aluf

YEHUDA KARMI

a memorial meeting will be held today, September 26, 1960, at 3:30 p.m. at the Haifa Military Cemetery.

Special buses will leave from the offices of the Migdal Co., 38 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, at 3 p.m.

On Monday, September 21, 1960, at 3:30 p.m. a memorial meeting will be held in the hall of "Beit Harofe," 2 Wingate Ave., Haifa.

Karmi and Chelouche Families
Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd.

Nasser Repeats Ban on Israel Shipping Rights

CAIRO (Reuter). — Abdul Nasser yesterday renewed his pledge that Israel shipping will not pass through the Suez Canal.

The majority disregarded a written appeal from their leader, M. Jacques Soustelle, who is now abroad, calling on the party to declare its intention to fight for the "Frenchization" of Algeria. Instead, the majority unreservedly approved M. Soustelle's plan leaving the door open for a federal autonomous Algeria.

M. Soustelle's friends abstained, following the Minister of State's assertion that failure to come out clearly in favor of "Frenchization" would be tantamount to abdication.

Bourguiba's point of view prevails over M. Soustelle's, and the FLN decided to negotiate with France; this will increase the chance of a cease-fire in Algeria. But it may also cause a breach within the U.N.R. and confront President de Gaulle with some awkward dilemmas.

Italy Gives Up Idea Of Med. Treaty

VIENTIANE (Reuter). — Foreign Minister Giuseppe Peila said yesterday that under the present circumstances there was no question of concluding a "Mediterranean Pact" to supplement Nato.

Reporting to the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission on his visit to Turkey this week, with Premier Antonio Segni, Mr. Peila said such a pact would be come necessary only if conditions changed.

Italy believed, however, that it should be done to develop a "Mediterranean spirit" among nations bordering the Mediterranean, he said.

LEBANON BARS IRAQI EMIGRE

The Lebanese Minister of Interior, Raymond Karam, has barred the former Iraqi Ambassador from entering Lebanon, ANA reported yesterday.

(Samara) received political asylum in Cairo in March after defecting from the Kassem regime.

He said the Government would next week produce seven prisoners from the North Vietnam army for interrogation by the U.N. fact-finding mission, which arrived here last Tuesday.

The report said the ban was imposed to prevent the internal security situation in Lebanon from deteriorating further, following the recent assassination of an Iraqi lawyer at Beirut airport.

The Israel Arabic Broadcasting House, quoting Lebanon press reports, said yesterday that a uneasiness was growing in Lebanon over the internal security situation.

The radio added that 400 members of the police and gendarmerie were reportedly about to be purged, while 170 had already handed in their resignations of their own accord.

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Special Tourist Service

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi on Friday received Mr. and Mrs. Louis editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, and Meir Ronen who presented him with a copy of the first issue of *The Jerusalem Post Weekly* for overseas readers.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda, was visited in Beilinson Hospital over the weekend by the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir; the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Yitzhak Toledano; and the Minister of Police, Mr. Sechor Shtrit.

His Excellency, Mr. Krobo Edusei, the Minister of Transport of Ghana, accompanied by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry, Mr. Basil Franklin Bolt, and the representative of the Ghana Farmers Council, Mr. Atta Menan, and the Regional Commander of the Ghana Building Brigade, Mr. Sharadav, visited the Alliance Tire & Rubber Co., Hadera, on Friday and were shown around the plant by the General Manager, Mr. Joseph Teicher.

Mr. and Mrs. Shimon Peres entertained Mr. Krobo Edusei and the members of his delegation at their home in Tel Aviv yesterday evening.

Also present were Mr. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. K. Assante; Aluf Moshe Dayan, the President of the Weizmann Institute, Mr. Abba Eban, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Yosef Nahmias; O.C. Air Force, Aluf Ozer Weizmann, Aluf Shmuel Tamuz, C.O. of the Navy; and Mrs. Esther Herlitz.

Mrs. Lucia Gibson was guest of honour at a reception given by Mrs. Attala Valero, member of the Wizo Executive, Jerusalem, on the occasion of the award to Mrs. Gibson of the Legion of Honour. Among the guests was Mme. Merriek, wife of the French Consul in Jerusalem.

Among visitors to the Hebrew University on Friday were members of the Canadian U.J.A. Leadership caravan, and Mr. and Mrs. Melville Monheimer, of Seattle.

Pinhas Levanon, Hagana Veteran

The funeral of Pinhas Levanon, Secretary of the Hagana, Vice-Chairman of the Organization in the Tel Aviv district, took place at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery on Friday noon. Mr. Levanon died of heart failure at the grave of his son who fell on military duty six years ago.

Present at the funeral were former Hagana Commanders, members of the Municipal Council, the Director, and staff of the General Military Bank, and dozens of friends. Mr. Abraham Ikkar, ex-Hagana Commander, Tel Aviv district, spoke at the graveside. (Itim)

Arkia Plane Makes Forced Landing

LYDDA AIRPORT — An Arkia Beechcraft plane made a forced landing here on Friday morning, after returning from above the Mahanayim Field in Upper Galilee.

The plane took off for Mahanayim from the Sde Dov field in Tel Aviv. Upon preparing to land, Lieut. Pilot, Haim Kafri, noticed that the landing gear was out of order and decided to turn back to Sde Dov. There he was notified to head for Lydda Airport.

The landing, which was completed successfully, was made on an auxiliary landing apparatus in the plane. None of the passengers was hurt, and the plane was undamaged. (Itim)

Beit Shemesh Sympathy Strike

BEIT SHEMESH — The Minister of Commerce and Industry has appointed a committee to investigate the strike of the 40 employees of the Iscom compressors plant here. The strike was called in sympathy with 15 persons who had been trained for work but not taken on at the completion of their training.

The owners of the plant, in the Jerusalem Corridor, said that it was not a financial condition to take on 15 extra workers. They offered a flat IL1,000 payment to the trainees who were not taken on, on condition that the strikers return to work. No reply has been received from the workers to the offer.

ISRAEL NATIONAL

OPERA

Opera House * Air Cooled
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BARRIER OF SEVILLE

Tomorrow, Monday, Sept. 21
Sun. Sept. 27

LA TRAVIATA

Tues. Sept. 22
ALEXANDRA

Wed. Sept. 23 * Workers' perf. (Tickets at Beit Brenner)
Sat. Sept. 26

FEDERMAUS

Tues. Sept. 29
All performances start at 8:30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office
GPO-1, 4-40. Tel 27760.

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LAW REPORT *The Jerusalem Post*
September 20, 1959

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeals

Before Justices Agranat, Silberg and Goitein

The Attorney-General, Appellant, v. Nordau Plaza Hotel & Others, Respondents (Cr. A. 197/58).

Limited Sanctions Against Importers of Goods for Approved Enterprises

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against the judgment of the Tel Aviv Anti-Profitting Tribunal delivered on March 2, 1958 (in Cr. C. 237/57).

The Nordau Plaza Hotel was recognized by the authorities as an approved undertaking within the meaning of the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 1950, on the strength of section 20(a) of this law the company was granted import licences for various goods. The licences stipulated that these goods were to be used by the undertaking for its own purposes only, and that it was forbidden to sell them or otherwise transfer them.

The goods in question arrived from abroad in 1952 and 1953 and part of them were sold by the company instead of being used for purposes of the hotel only — some before June, 1955, and some after June, 1955, on which date section 20 of the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law came into force.

The company and its directors were charged before the Tel Aviv Anti-Profitting Tribunal with offences under section 5(1) of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Ordinance, 1958, and under paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Licensing of Imports Order, 1958.

Section 5 states, among other things, that if any goods are imported in contravention of an order under the Ordinance such goods shall be confiscated and the importer shall be liable to imprisonment for a fine of up to two years. Paragraph 2 of the Licensing of Imports Order provides that: "Nothing in the case of non-compliance with the conditions of a permit shall be liable to cancellation" (i.e. is voidable) in the event of non-compliance with its conditions, whereas in the case of non-compliance with conditions of a licence under paragraph 3 of the Order the sanction is automatic and retroactive cancellation of the licence (see Cr. A. 136/58 — Law Report of June 4, 1958).

In the present case, however, no such provision is contained in the law of 1950, the most the law provides is that the permit is voidable and giving power to the Minister of Finance to regulate the question of sanctions by a suitable clause in the body of the permit (see also Cr. A. 98/57, P.D. 11/1955). An examination of the permit in question, however, reveals that non-compliance with the conditions of a permit "may cause the cancellation of the permit and the forfeiture of the goods," to use the actual wording in them. And this means, continued Justice Agranat, that a permit is voidable at the discretion of the competent authorities and not that it may be invalid or retrospective. His proof had been produced that the competent authorities had, in fact, voided the respondents' permits they must perform still be valid.

In conclusion, Justice Agranat, as paragraph 3(a) of the Order is not applicable to a permit given under the law, then section 5(1) of the Ordinance is also automatically inapplicable. As the prosecution had produced no other law under which the respondents could have been charged, the Tribunal had quite correctly acquitted them.

In coming to this conclusion, Justice Agranat held that he had not overlooked the fact that in most cases the transfer of capital from abroad and its investment in an approved undertaking, permit and raw materials for the approved undertaking (b) a permit under section (a) shall be granted in consultation with the appropriate authority and as soon as such a permit has been granted it shall serve in lieu of any licence, approval, permit and the like required under section 5.

In June, 1958, two further sub-sections were added to section 20 and these provided that: "(a) A permit may be granted on certain conditions and shall be liable to cancellation if any of its conditions has not been fulfilled.

(d) The Import, Export & Customs (Defence) Ordinance, shall apply to a transfer of capital under this section unless the contrary intention appears from the provisions of the Law or from the permit granted under this section."

The Attorney-General appealed against the decision of the Anti-Profitting Tribunal.

Mr. G. Bach, Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the Appellant. Mr. Tunki, appeared for the Plaza Hotel Company and Mr. Aderecht for Mr. Hacham, one of the Directors.

Justice Agranat, after pointing out that he had heard Mr. Tunki's arguments in previous cases (see Law Report of June 4, 1958), went on to consider the applicability of section 5 of the Import, Etc. Ordinance (hereinafter the Ordinance) to the permits under consideration. After discussing the Tribunal's judgment and Mr. Bach's arguments in detail he concluded that section 20 of the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law (hereinafter the Law) in the nature of *les spéciales*, whereas section 5(1) of the Ordinance — together with paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Order — is in the nature of *les générales*. The special and later provisions of the Law, which are to the present general provisions (see Cr. A. 118, 22 D.10.330 and Crises on States, 8th ed., page 345).

Therefore, section 20(b) of the Law must clearly be interpreted as meaning that a permit granted by the Minister of Finance for the import of machinery, equipment and raw materials for an approved undertaking removes the prohibition imposed on the importation of such goods by paragraph 2

of the order or by any other law and that this permit takes the place of the import licence which all such other laws require before the prohibition is lifted. The purpose of the legislator, he continued, was to give precedence to the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law above all other laws with imports, in order to obviate the imposition of such sanctions and restrictions as are contained in them.

Justice Agranat then went on to consider Mr. Bach's argument that the respondents had committed an offence, without any reliance on section 20 of the Law, had at least made permits voidable (as opposed to making them invalid *ex officio* as does the Licensing of Imports Order) in the case of non-compliance with them.

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Today's Postbag**The Weather**

FORECAST: Partly cloudy, drizzle possible during morning hours.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan'	43	14	25	23
Tiberias	—	20	31	21
Haifa Port	39	22	28	27
Natanya	53	—	30	28
Tel Aviv Kirya	—	—	28	27
Tel Aviv Port	63	20	27	27
Tel Aviv Airport	64	19	29	28
Jerusalem	58	26	24	28
Bnei Brak	—	—	24	28
Sdom	56	—	33	28
Bat	35	24	32	32

(A) Humidity at 8 p.m. **(B)** Minimum temp. **(C)** Maximum yesterday. **(D)** Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Charles Bender, Honorary Chairman of the Southwestern Region for Israel Bonds, and Mrs. Bender, of Breckinridge, Texas.

DEPARTURES

Film director Christian Jaque and writer Jean Perri for Paris, after casting for the filming of Kilometre 96. (by El Al).

Mr. Yohanan Behar, Director of the Government Tourism Corporation, on his way to New York, for the U.S. (by El Al).

Dr. I.M. Clark, a Leeds brain specialist, for home, after a 20-day tour of Israel medical institutions. (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Nahum Verlinsky, General Manager of Thiva, from Rome, to attend the Fifth Congress of Mediterranean Citrus Growers, (by E.A.).

Mr. Eliezer Hartman, Director of the Local Authorities Bank, for Holland and France, on behalf of the bank. (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Philip Cohen, Secretary-General of the American Friends of the U.S. in connection with the floating of two Amplus bond issues. (by El Al).

AMERICAN TOURISTS can now purchase 5 bottles (10 bottles for a couple) of world-known spirits at bargain prices, to be delivered tax free at their homes in the U.S. Apply to The Duty Free Shop at the Exit Hall at Lod Airport. (Advt.)

SHITRIT

The Minister of Police, Mr. Eliezer Shitrit, speaking in Ramat Gan on Friday, referred mainly to the Sephardi parties.

"How can you speak of the desired unity of the various communities when you yourselves cannot unite? Are there 26 ways to build the country?" he asked.

CARMEL

Mr. Moshe Carmel, Minister of Transport (Ahud Ha'avoda), speaking at the Tel Aviv Cinema in Jerusalem yesterday, attacked both Herut and Mapai, two parties which he said wanted one-party rule.

In the National Religious Party, Mr. Ravid Ir-Moshe-shava, faction led by Mr. M. K. Kelmer, will meet today (Sunday) to decide whether to run on a separate municipal ticket, which would compete with the official National Religious Party list led by Deputy Mayor A. Boyer. Mr. Kelmer was dropped from a safe place in the list for the Fourth Knesset.

Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. Moshe Baran, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, said the only stable forces in Jerusalem were Mapai and the religious parties. Any future coalition should be based on their cooperation — if the religious parties would adopt the principles of co-existence.

EBAN

Mr. Abba Eban speaking in Herzliya on Saturday referred to the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks. He said that while the world hoped that these talks would end the cold war, the cessation of the dangers of a world war would not lessen Israel's defense problems. "The Arab-rooted for Israel must be ready to defend her borders," he said.

PERES

"Putting up a list for the Knesset under the present election system is simply a way of dividing the loot," Mr. Shimon Peres, former Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, said yesterday morning in demanding the replacement of the present election system by constituency elections. He was addressing a crowd estimated at over 1,000 persons at a Mapai rally in the Zafon Cinema here.

Speaking of Herut's programme, he said that it was typical to advocate peace with the Arabs on the one hand, and the enlarging of Israel's present-day borders to its historical borders, on the other.

BENTOV

A vote for Ben-Gurion is a vote for Berlin" (Mr. Joseph Seirlin, General Zionist leader) Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, told a Mapai election in the Mercaz Cinema in Tel Aviv on Friday night.

Mr. Bentov said that Mr. Ben-Gurion was already preparing a right-wing coalition government with the German Zionists. On the other hand, he could prevent this and guarantee the continuation of a labour coalition.

He called Mapai's demand for constituency elections a strategy to continue Mapai's dominance in the Knesset, despite the fact that that party has been losing seats in each successive Knesset. He also charged that it was meant to prolong and strengthen Ben-Gurion's dominance in his own party whose members have been afraid to oppose his wishes ever since Moshe Sharrett was sacked for such effrontery."

Mr. Bentov declared that the coming four years would witness a serious test of our economic strength, and only a labor government would be able to economize and at the same time eliminate profiteering and narrow the economic gap between classes.

ALLON

A tough policy towards Egypt was called for by Aluf Yigal Allon, Ahud Ha'avoda M.K., at a youth rally in the open air in Ramat Gan on Friday night. Declaring that peace would not be brought about by further concessions to Nasser, the Palmach commander declared that Egypt should not be permitted to have it both ways over the Suez Canal.

"Either the Suez Canal is declared an international waterway — open to all shipping — or it is the nation's property of the country professing itself to be in a state of war with Israel, aware of all the possible implications," Mr. Allon said.

He rejected any soft-pedaling of the issue, a policy allegedly advocated in order not to annoy friendly countries vitally concerned with Egypt. Mr. Allon proposed instead that Israel draw the attention of all seafaring nations to the possible consequences which might result from Egypt's attitude, in order to increase the diplomatic pressure brought to bear on that country.

BURG

Dr. Josef Burg, M.K. (National Religious), speaking at the Or Gil Cinema in Jerusalem, called for the continuation of proportional representation. He said that the Israel populace was not yet sufficiently "mature" to adopt the system used by England.

Even in that country, there was an organization which was demanding the end of the constituency system, claiming that it was "undemocratic."

Dr. Burg said that the proportional representation was used with great success by several European countries, such as Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, democratic countries in the true sense of the word.

TALMI

At a Mapai rally in Haifa, Mrs. Emma Talmi lashed out against Moshe Talmi and Aluf Allon. "Go slow you brigadiers. In our opinion she blamed Mapai for the "cursed linking of livelihood and party membership cards."

NAMIR

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir, speaking at Kfar Blau on Friday night, said that the number of average daily unemployed had been cut from the 12,000 of four years ago to an all-time low of 6,000. He promised that all remaining res-

tales will be removed.

He recalled that with the lifting of price controls last month on barbershop services, a regulation was introduced requiring barbers to display a price list.

Barber Fined for Not Displaying Prices

The owner of a barber shop in Tel Aviv has been fined IL500 damages charging breach of promise. Magistrate Ketyl issued the injunction and had the barbers warned by the police constable that he was not to sing at the Bugrashev Synagogue on Saturday.

Boehm to Conduct

Capital's Youth Band

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA — The Magistrate Court here issued an injunction on Friday against **Yosef Margalit**, not to lead prayers in any synagogue until a damage suit against him by the Afula Central Synagogue is heard.

The leaders of the Afula synagogue told Magistrate E. Ketyl, of Nazareth, that four months ago they engaged the cantor to lead the prayers at the synagogue during the forthcoming High Holidays against a fee of IL2,400. However, the synagogue in Rehov Bugrashev, in Tel Aviv, had offered him more and Cantor Margalit had promptly informed the Afula congregation that they should not count on him.

The irate beadle is now suing the cantor for IL1,500 damages charging breach of promise. Magistrate Ketyl issued the injunction and had the cantor warned by the police constable that he was not to sing at the Bugrashev Synagogue on Saturday.

REGISTRATION for the 50-member band is to start this week in all of Jerusalem's secondary schools. Candidates are to be recommended by their respective music teachers.

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Saturday, September 20, 1958
31 Elul, 5718 Hahat Avval, 1958

M. Khrushchev does not always listen to his own advice. Not so long ago, speaking in Moscow, he said,

KHRUSHCHEV "if a seriously ill person had to go without food, doctors would not give him a full meal as soon as he began to get better; it might kill him. The same applies to disarmament."

If words have a meaning, it means that on disarmament one should proceed step by step. But, speaking on Friday at the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet leader took quite a different attitude. He outlined a plan for total disarmament in four years, which most observers have dismissed either as impracticable, or as pure propaganda.

As a matter of fact there is more to it: it is also a clever move aiming to bind to this spectacular proposal some older ideas that already have been rejected by the West, thus giving them a new impact and perhaps more chance of success. These proposals have been summarized in what Mr. Khrushchev called his alternative plan, but which is actually the real one, the only one which he expects to be the basis of serious discussion.

According to this plan there should be a total ban on atomic tests; the creation in Central Europe of a zone in which nuclear weapons would be banned and conventional weapons limited; the withdrawal of all foreign troops and liquidation of all foreign bases; a non-aggression treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries, and an agreement on the prevention of surprise attacks.

On all these points discussions have already taken place between East and West and have come to an impasse. There is little likelihood that the U.S. would agree to evacuate all foreign territories and bases. To evacuate their troops abroad, America would have to withdraw them all the way across the Atlantic, while Soviet troops would only have to go back a few hundred kilometres. As to foreign bases, they are the only way for the U.S. to counter-balance Russia's obvious superiority in long range ballistic missiles. This might not matter so greatly if last November's East-West conference on surprise attacks had not been founded totally.

There seems to be more hope of agreement on the creation of a zone cleared of nuclear weapons and containing limited conventional armaments. It is known that the British favour the creation of such a zone in Central Europe. But here also the difficulties are tremendous. Most Western experts estimate that the possession of tactical nuclear weapons is the only way for them to balance the Soviet superiority in conventional arms and they are not ready to renounce such weapons in the sensitive zone of Central Europe, particularly as there still is a threat to West Berlin.

Thus if there is any possibility of agreement in the near future, it is in the field of atomic tests. The differences which still exist on this matter between the three atomic powers are not necessarily insurmountable. When these difficulties are overcome, a first example of efficient international co-operation and control will have been achieved.

In agreeing that a foreign members are to be included in the mixed inspection teams operating inside Soviet Russia, Mr. Khrushchev has already made a small concession on the principle of letting foreign inspectors enter Russia. He is certainly anxious to stop China from entering the atomic club, and also to divert Soviet industrial potential back to economic ends.

It will certainly take more than four years to achieve total disarmament if it ever comes at all, but at least a first step would have been made and as the Soviet Premier indicated in a more open manner, it is a matter in which we can proceed only step by step.

Soviet Total Disarmament Plan

Calls for World Fully Disarmed in Four Years

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Prime Minister, said in an address to the U.N. General Assembly on Friday that the purpose for which the U.N. was founded had not been achieved.

Military conflicts were flaring up in different parts of the world and clouds of war were lowering over a world which had not yet forgotten the heroes of the last war, our tensions.

Tensions would either reach the pitch of a new war or the states would succeed in abolishing the tension in good time. The peoples expected the U.N. to redouble their efforts to establish trust and understanding between states and consolidate peace. Success was concentrated not on what divided the world, but on what brought them closer together.

No differences of ideology must prevent the states from observing the principles of peaceful co-existence and friendly co-operation. If differences and social distinctions were pushed to the fore, it was bound to doom all efforts to preserve peace.

War on Crusades In the twentieth century it was impossible to partake of crusades to wipe out heretics without running the risk of confronting the world with the greatest calamity in its history.

"Just look at how many states belonging to different social systems, what a multitude of races and nationalities, are represented in this very hall." Whenever there were differences of views on the causes of present tension they should be restraint and wise statesmanship on the part of governments.

The time had come to usher in a period of international negotiations, meetings and conferences of statesmen in order that, one after the other, pressing international problems should find solution. That principles of peaceful co-existence should be established, it was necessary to put an end to the cold war. The peoples could not let the cold war continue any longer.

What did ending the cold war mean? It was necessary first of all to end calls for war. Belligerent speeches continued to be made by certain nearsighted statesmen. It was time to end the brandishing of arms.

Dangers of Cold War

The cold war was doubly dangerous because it was going on in conditions of an unbridled arms race which was increasing suspicion and distrust among states.

It was happening when the attachment of the last war had not been eliminated, a peace treaty with Germany had not been concluded, and foreign forces remained in Germany. Eliminating this potentially dangerous situation would furnish the key to improving the entire international climate.

He appealed to the governments of the U.S., Britain and France to make every effort to achieve this goal. The U.N. would fulfil its noble mission far more successfully if it succeeded in cleansing one of the elements of the cold war which often handicapped its activities.

It was the cold war which prevented Communist China from having "lawful rights in the U.N." if it was conceivable that anyone could earnestly think that a stable and reliable solution of major problems could be achieved without China.

Sooner or later Taiwan (Formosa) would be united with the whole of People's China. Its authority would be exercised to this island, and the sooner it was done the better.

China's Lawful Rights

The restoration of lawful rights to People's China would improve the international climate generally. He expressed hope that the U.N. would find the strength to "get rid of all the sediment of the cold war" and would work effectively for world peace.

Was it realistic to expect U.N. goals to be achieved? "From this platform I resolutely declare that the Soviet Union considers the achievement of these goals to be not only urgent but realistic," he said.

The Soviet Union believed the fire was at hand for a radical change in the interests of all humanity.

Results achieved in the Geneva Foreign Ministers' conference had not been sufficient for the practical solution of problems. A fairly good foundation was laid for further negotiations which could only lead to a radical change on outstanding problems.

It was especially heartening that important steps had been taken to develop Soviet-American relations.

Ice Cracking

The ice had undoubtedly begun to break up "and we are sincerely glad of this. We trust that Mr. Eisenhower wishes to contribute to removing tensions among states."

The world was genuinely entering a new phase of international relations. Everywhere, proponents of friendly relations among states had grown stronger.

Circles engaged in hampering good relations were still influential in many countries. But the course of history showed that attempts to hinder the relaxation of tensions, to put spokes in the wheel, could only lead to the discomfort of those concerned.

Welcomeing representatives of U.N. member states which had emerged from colonialism to independence, he wished success "fighting resolutely for their national liberation from colonial oppression."

VOA Gets 'Selective' Treatment in Russia

VIENNA (UPI)—Soviet jamming of Voice of America Russian-language broadcasts ceased on the day Premier Khrushchev arrived in the U.S. but Western broadcasts beamed to Russia were jammed as hard as ever.

This set-up follows a pattern established when Soviet jamming of British broadcasts halted during Mr. Khrushchev's visit to Britain in 1958. Jamming resumed some months later. Broadcasts are being jammed in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary and Rumania. All this costs the Communists \$100m. a year, plus the initial equipment cost of about \$250m.

The last stronghold of monarchial systems were destroyed.

There was the spectacle of hundreds of millions of people freeing themselves from foreign exploitation in Asia and Africa and future generations would give a high tribute to those who worked in India, Indonesia, the U.A.R., Ghana and Guinea, and other places.

There were men who would rank with Washington and Jefferson.

It was the duty of the U.N. to contribute to the utmost of the economic advancement of the new states which "rise from the ashes of the colonial system." This could only be achieved through large-scale economic assistance without any political or other strings attached.

This was the Soviet Union's position with its economic aid to many states. The Soviet Union would also be prepared to join with other powers in rendering economic assistance to the under-developed countries by using a part of the resources which would be made available by the conclusion of an international agreement on disarmament and the reduction of military budgets.

Repeals Offer

He noted that the offer had been made before, and he was empowered to repeat it.

Peoples which had been independent were in many cases still being exploited by foreigners. Oil and other natural resources were being "plundered."

In the question of economic development it would do no good to place on the same footings what had never taken part in the exploitation of former colonial countries and those who continued to sap the countries. It would be for the foreign exploiters to secure some of the wealth which they obtained, so that it might raise living standards.

The Soviet Union would continue to render selfless assistance to the under-developed countries.

It was the Soviet conviction that the greatest possible exchange of good international trade would be the best foundation for peaceful co-operation and strengthening of mutual confidence.

The correct solution of the problem of disarmament, or whether it was found, would determine whether there would be war or peace.

Never before had the arms race been fought at such a pace, or been fraught with such dangers as today, with nuclear weapons and outer space conquest.

We have reached a stage where it is difficult to think of a weapon more powerful than the hydrogen weapon which practically has no limit to its destructive power.

If a new war were allowed to start the victim would run into tens of millions. It would be a difference between front and rear, between soldiers and children.

A dangerous situation had developed in the world today. Various military alliances existed, and so too did various material factors which had accumulated so that a single spark would place everything on the verge of catastrophe.

The world had reached a state where a "ridiculous accident" might translate war into reality.

Huge Arms Costs

The annual military expenditures of all states totalled about \$100,000m. Was it not time to call an end to this wanton expenditure on destruction?

The Soviet Union was able to ensure the rapid development of its economy, despite arms burdens. But the people's requirements would be better satisfied if the burden were removed. To accomplish the grandiose aims which they had set themselves the Soviet people needed peace.

The Soviet Union had time and again taken the lead in proposing specific steps for putting an end to the arms race.

Last year the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended nuclear weapons tests in the hope other powers would follow suit. It was to be regretted that these hopes were disappointed. But the Soviet Union would not conduct more tests if the others did not.

The main thing today was to remove the main roadblocks which had been raised in the way of disarmament, to endeavour to find a new approach to a solution.

The experience of disarmament negotiations showed that one of the main obstacles to agreement had been the question of controls. The Soviet Union was in favour of strict control of an agreement when it was reached but it had always been against separating control from measures

of

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